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director, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox—Mrs. O. Blake Wilcox—of the District of Columbia will serve as special staff assistant.

In announcing these three appointments, Mrs. Williams said:

We have selected women whose broad experience in related fields will greatly strengthen GOP women's activities across the country. They are dedicated to a GOP victory in 1964 and will add vital stimulus to all facets of our women's campaign activity. Their energies will be utilized to the fullest in mobilizing woman power from precinct to national level—nationwide.

Mr. President, I know from my personal knowledge of the exceptional capability of Janet Green in working in our South Dakota campaigns and I know these three women will play a key role in electing a Republican President and Republican Congress in 1964. I am including herewith Mrs. Green's biographical sketch which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

BIOGRAPHY OF Mrs. GEORGE B. GREEN, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, WOMEN'S DIVISION, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. George B. Green has been appointed director of public relations, women's division, Republican National Committee, effective September 23, 1963.

Mrs. (Janet) Green brings to the headquarters staff a varied background of experience in the publicity, public relations, and journalistic fields. She has been associated with a number of civic and philanthropic organizations. Born in Austin, Minn., she is the wife of Dr. George B. Green, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Dr. Green is on the Staff of the American Red Cross in Washington, D.C., and they reside presently at 2716 North Nelson Street, Arlington, Va.

A resident of the metropolitan Washington area since the 1930's, Mrs. Green was with the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington prior to her marriage. She has served as director of publicity, British child aid program of the Save the Children Federation in Washington and New York City; assistant to the Washington director of Hill & Knowlton, public relations counsel. She has done freelance writing and went to England, France, and Germany as a war correspondent in 1945.

Mrs. Green assisted in the organization of a Junior Board of Managers for the National Symphony Orchestra Association in 1941 and was their junior manager. While working for George Dixon (King Features Syndicate) Mrs. Green was a member of the Senate and House Press Galleries and accredited to cover the Department of State, Defense and other Government agencies. She covered the Mexico City conference on problems of the war and peace (forerunner to the establishment of the United Nations). As a journalist, she was affiliated with the Northern Virginia Sun as assistant women's editor. A member of the American Newspaper Women's Club, Mrs. Green is also a member of the Motion Picture and TV Council of D.C., Riverwood Citizens Association; past president and member of the Board of the National Society of Arts and Letters (Washington chapter); active member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, South Dakota State Society; Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a founding member of the Wives' Wing of the Aero Medical Association, the Friends of the National Zoo, and the recently organized U.S. Capitol Historical Society.

She is an associate member of the Air Force Officers Wives Club of Washington and a past officer and member of the Riverwood Women's Club. She served as a vice chairman of the Women's Committee, Eisenhower-Nixon Inaugural Committee in 1959, and worked on the White House Conference on Children and Youth. She has been active in South Dakota Republican politics. At present she is a member of the Arlington County (Va.) Cultural Heritage Commission.

Prior to joining the National Committee, Mrs. Green held a real estate brokers license in the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia.

IMPOSSIBLE JOB IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. President, today secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, and General Taylor will arrive in South Vietnam to review the critical military situation that exists in that war-torn country. I am most pleased that the President has sent these two representatives to that country. If we are going to pursue the policy "of winning the war" we should have a complete understanding of the situation. These two men, I am sure, will recognize the weakness of our military effort in South Vietnam and recommend the appropriate corrective action.

Something must be done immediately. I am glad the Commander in Chief has acted. Too many American lives have been lost in an effort which has brought freedom to no one.

Lt. Robert Shepard, of Wyoming, has written me from Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, where he is recuperating. Lieutenant Shepard, a helicopter pilot, left part of his leg in a rice paddy of South Vietnam. He has called to my attention a column written by Richard Starnes, which states that the mismanagement of confusion and contradiction that has enveloped American aims in South Vietnam has all but obscured disquieting military developments in that beleaguered nation. Mr. Starnes points out that two district capitals in the Camau Peninsula were overrun because military support did not come until many hours later even though an American helicopter base was located less than 100 miles from the two captured towns. Why this delay?

My friend and constituent who flew helicopters in Vietnam suggests that the problem is lack of command authority. The fighting forces cannot act until the rulers of this south Asian country decide that action should be taken. When this decision is made it then must be handed down through several command levels. This uncalled for delay costs American lives and blood that should not be lost.

Mr. President, I am confident that Secretary McNamara and General Taylor will apply their organizational ability and military knowledge so that the wrong will be remedied and victory will be ours.

Mr. President, I ask that the newspaper clipping be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the clipping was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

IMPOSSIBLE JOB IN SOUTH VIETNAM (By Richard Starnes)

The mismanagement of confusion and contradiction that has enveloped American aims in South Vietnam has all but obscured disquieting military developments in that beleaguered nation.

Early this week Communist guerrillas overran two district capitals in the Camau Peninsula south of Saigon in well-coordinated attacks. One district chief was killed, another was captured, and losses by defending Government forces were heavy.

Swinging defeats of this nature are all too familiar, but what is considered ominous in the operations at Camau and Damoi was the size of the Vietcong assault and the tardiness of Government counterattacks.

Relief forces did not reach Camau until 16 hours after the attack started. Reinforcements did not reach Damoi until fighting had been going on for nearly 11 hours. This lagged response is particularly disquieting in view of the fact that a large American helicopter base is situated at Son Trang, less than 100 miles from the two towns. Observers familiar with helicopter troop lift point out that it should have been possible to launch a counterpunch at dawn, 8 or 4 hours after the attacks began.

Why this was not done at Camau and Damoi is not known, but whatever the reason the successful Vietcong attack showed that the Communist guerrilla forces can engage in prolonged battalion-strength operations under the noses of the once-feared American helicopters.

The twin defeats in the rich delta of the Mekong River demonstrate once again that Ho Chi Minh's savagely efficient forces can strike at will anywhere in South Vietnam despite tremendous American military aid, and despite the presence of 15,000 American military advisers.

Apart from the woefully slow countermeasures taken by President Ngo Dinh's armed forces, the Vietcong attacks emphasize how poorly the American-sponsored Government of South Vietnam has fared in winning support of the peasants.

Guerrillas in the Camau Peninsula are far removed from their sanctuary in North Vietnam. Food, weapons, ammunition, and medical supplies must be hand-carried nearly 600 miles through hostile territory and over terrain that is among the world's most rugged.

The American officers sent to Vietnam are the cream of our professional officer corps, picked men from whom will come the Eisenhower and Marshall's a decade or two hence.

There is a growing abundance of gloomy evidence that the job they have been given may well be impossible.

SOUTH VIETNAM—EDITORIALS

Mr. CHURCH, Mr. President, during recent months, the editorials published in the Christian Science Monitor on South Vietnam have been among the most enlightened appearing on that subject. I would like to point out the following passage from the editorial on South Vietnam which appeared in the September 5 issue:

If the repression drags on, there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Kennedy would move on to the next step: the cutting of U.S. aid to the regime. Unless there is an improbable reform of the Ngo family there is no acceptable alternative and he should

I also wish to call attention to the following portion of the editorial which appeared in the September 12 issue:

The Communists must be on the spot. President Diem is functionally the